

A PLAIN TALK

On the Currency Question by Pres.
ident W. T. Graham, of the

AETNA-STANDARD IRON WORKS.

In a Convincing Manner He Shows How
the Workingmen of the Country will
Make a Great Mistake in Voting for the
Free Silver Candidates—Sound Money,
Backed with Protection, will Insure
Prosperity—The Speech in Full.

The Intelligencer has secured the full text of the sound money speech made by President W. T. Graham, of the Aetna-Standard iron and steel works, to the employees, in the bar mill of the works at Aetnaville, last Saturday, and publishes it this morning. It is a plain business man's talk, devoid of rhetorical ornament, but it bristles with sound arguments and facts and cannot but appeal to the plain people who toll the year around—when they have the opportunity. Mr. Graham said among other things:

Mr. Graham's Speech.
"Fellow employees of the Aetna-Standard Iron & Steel Company.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for the confidence implied by your invitation to come to you on the money question. I am glad to have the opportunity and know of no better way of showing my appreciation than by being as careful in statement of facts and expression of opinions as I would be in addressing our board of directors on a business proposition, and I thank you are aware how quickly they would call one to account for misrepresentation of one or want of honesty in the other. They might excuse a mistake, but not intentional concealment or distortion.

"It is gratifying to note your desire, as expressed in your request, to obtain all the information you can on this subject. The right side of the question, whichever that is, will finally prevail, the enquiry on your part will be that much toward hastening the day when the United States having an accepted money system will leave its people to the pursuit of their vocations undisturbed by threatened change.

"I cannot hope to add much if any to your information on the subject, but I will try to give you briefly as I can some of the reasons that appeal to me as sufficient to determine our course until they are disproven. I want to ask your close attention, for I cannot compel it by any of the gifts of speech or story that attract an audience. The subject is one in which I can only rely on you for a REALIZATION THAT IT IS NOT ONE THAT MERELY PUTS THIS OR THAT PARTY IN POWER AND DISTRIBUTES ITS PATRONAGE TO ITS FOLLOWERS, BUT IS ONE ON WHICH THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY DEPENDS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ONE THAT SHOULD APPEAL TO YOU AS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO YOURSELVES. THE DETERMINATION OF WHICH WILL INFLUENCE YOUR IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE PROSPERITY.

"There is no drier subject to the ordinary man than that of 'money' as it is treated by the economical writers, but there is none that excites as lively an interest when it concerns the amount which we individually are to receive for our work or products. The wage question is one in which newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, speeches or any of the agents of a political campaign are not needed to agitate and interest us. I imagine that the lodge meetings of your organizations, while the scales for the ensuing year are under consideration, are well attended without effort. The discussion of a rise or fall of a few cents per ton or a few cents per day that is contemplated in your pay, whether it is a rise or a fall, or a decline that manufacturers propose, will bring together groups about mills and wherever those interested congregate, and the interest will continue and grow and become all absorbing until the matter is disposed of.

Of Vital Interest.
"I WANT TO IMPRESS YOU WITH THE FACT, FOR IT IS UNDENIABLY A FACT, THAT THE SETTLEMENT OF THIS QUESTION IS ONE IN WHICH EVERY ONE OF US IS MORE VIVALLY INTERESTED THAN ANY CHANGES OF WAGES proposed by either side, in the years at least I have had to do with the iron business. A full recognition of the absolute truth of this representation is more important than any other fact I can present, for when it is secured no further incentive will be needed to excite your interest and thorough investigation. In this one respect at least, the decision of the American people on this question of money and the claims of the contending parties as to the importance to us and all wage or salary earners of the issue; they both appeal to the workers and the producers as the people who are to be the beneficiaries or the injured of this or that policy. WHERE THE DOCTORS OF DIFFERENT SCHOOLS AGREE AND WE ARE THE PATIENTS, IT WILL BE WISE IN US TO PAY ATTENTION.

"I have assumed that by the 'money question' you mean the practical question every voter has to consider and pass upon so far as it concerns his own pocket on election day, the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, as opposed to the continuance of the present money standard of the United States until by international agreement the strength of the advocates of a new standard of the great commercial countries of the world.

It is a Business Question.
"It is a political question in the sense that any question pertaining to the people's credit and honor is political, but I think it will meet your approval to deal with it more as a BUSINESS QUESTION, INFLUENCING THE PROFIT OF PRIVATE OR INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYMENT OR ENTERPRISE THAN AS AN ABSTRACT POLICY OF GOVERNMENT. There is one way in which it ought NOT TO BE CONSIDERED, and that is as a party question. Because we have been divided as Democrats and Republicans on other issues as a reason for following the banner of one or the other party. None of us need be ashamed of the advocacy of a new standard of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It all centers about the demonetization of the silver dollar and ignores the demonetization about the same time by all other of the great commercial nations that near that time were using the double standard. They say

this demonetization (and by inference that of the United States) has cost many in 1871 or of France and the other countries of the Latin union just after the act of our Congress, destroyed one-half the metal money of the world. The amount of silver that had been coined to that date in the history of the United States was about \$140,000,000, all but \$8,000,000, of which was subsidiary coin. The statistical reports of the total metal money in the world in 1871 show \$4,000,000,000, of which \$1,800,000,000 was silver. And now I want to ask if there is any basis for the claim that the United States by the demonetization of silver dollars, of which about 8,000,000 had been coined, the subsidiary coin occupying the same place in our currency after the demonetization it did before, destroyed by their action any important proportion of the money of this country, not mentioning that of the world?

"So far as the United States is concerned it ought to be sufficient reason to say that against the \$140,000,000 coined prior to 1871, nearly \$500,000,000 have been coined since. In the world in 1871, there was \$1,800,000,000 in silver and \$3,000,000,000 in gold in circulation as money. The statistics that are accepted as the most reliable, indeed I do not know that any material variation is shown in any of the tables, show that since 1871 the amount of \$4,000,000,000 of silver, the increase since 1871 having been \$2,200,000,000.

Fixed Ratio for Silver.
"I want to call your attention to another very important fact to consider in this connection, that the production of silver for the term stated was \$2,200,000,000. Nearly 90 per cent of the production of silver has gone into money. IN YOUR ESTIMATION, THEN, IS THERE ANY BASIS FOR THE BELIEF THAT THE DEPRECIATION IN THE PRICE OF SILVER HAS BEEN CAUSED BY ITS DEMONETIZATION BY THE UNITED STATES? It would seem to me pretty clearly proven from these figures that so far as it was possible to protect a metal from depreciation by its use as money that protection has been afforded to silver.

"If, as claimed, one-half of any great proportion of the metal which has been destroyed by the act of 1871, or any action of this or any other country, there would have been some basis for the claim that money had become dearer and consequently commodities cheaper, but the fact that the total metal circulation in 1871 was \$4,000,000,000, while it was \$8,000,000,000 in 1891, disproves that claim.

"There was a period when silver was per ounce or per pound of greater value than gold. Through centuries it was exchanged solely for other commodities by weight and fineness and at the ratio of value that exchangers or traders put upon it. Governments first stamped these two essential weights and fineness on the pieces that were used as money, attempting no establishment of values one to the other. Without interference of other than the natural laws of trade, the value of silver depreciated until it was worth by weight one-half, one-third and at times almost any other ratio up to eight or ten that you could name. In a later period governments did fix ratios and they may have influenced commercial values to some extent. But they could not and did not successfully establish and maintain fixed legal ratios between silver and gold that were commercially observed, and if you will take the trouble to look it up, you will find these legal ratios followed the commercial values when they changed the reverse of which you are now asked to believe.

"It is claimed that the circulating medium of this and other countries has been almost constantly reduced since the demonetization of silver, and if the first claim is to the destruction of one-half of the metal money had been correct it might prove the last one. In 1871 the circulation per capita in the United States was about \$18 and to-day it is over \$21. It is claimed as a result of this decreased circulation, which did not occur, that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, that the great mass of common or plain people, as it is termed, are suffering conditions of almost extreme poverty. It does not mean to claim that THERE HAS NOT BEEN SINCE 1871 A GOOD DEAL OF SUFFERING IN THIS COUNTRY BY THE WORKERS OF THIS COUNTRY. We know that right here in our own midst there has been that, but we can go to the homes of men that are today involving themselves in debt to buy the necessities of life, or possibly unable to do so through want of credit, and find evidences of PLENTIFUL COMFORT THAT EXISTED BUT A FEW YEARS AGO. We can meet a man on the street who will ask us for a nickel, a dime or a quarter who has on his back, though threadbare, a coat as good as the best of the better days, and that were not so long ago.

Then and Now.
"For a few years the inquiry has been, 'When will No. 4, or No. 5, or the bar mill, or the eight-inch, or some other mill start?' PRIOR TO 1871 IT WAS ASKED, 'WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO STOP AND LET US HAVE A REST? WE ARE TIRED AND WANT A REST.' With the exception of a few short periods when there was a difference as to wages, every man who has worked or is acquainted with the conditions that governed the old Standard or old Aetna mills knows that no one was ever in any effort made to get out the last pound and penny. IT WAS NOT THE PRESENT STANDARD OF MONEY OR DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER THAT CAUSED THIS OR FORMER DEPRESSIONS. These two mills that I have referred to were not exceptions to the general rule. You men know, and I know, that iron mills fairly well run, fairly managed and with sufficient capital were PROSPEROUS ON THE WHOLE FOR TWENTY YEARS FOLLOWING THE DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

"Commodities have unquestionably become cheaper, but not to as great extent as would be made to appear by the words of the advocates of this cause. Wheat is more freely produced than by any other agricultural product, and it is fair to assume from the fact that it declined more than any other. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the wonderfully increased acreage of wheat growing lands in this and other countries, or to the wonderfully improved and cheapened machinery that now takes the place of manual labor. The price of wheat, as fixed by one of the great political parties or any other exported article, is fixed by the value obtained in the country to which it is exported. London is the great market, and there THE AMERICAN FARMER HAS TO MEET THE COMPETITION OF INDIA, RUSSIA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, and THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, and the product that is grown by labor is cheaper than that of the United States. NO MONEY SYSTEM WILL PROTECT THEM AGAINST THIS. It is not necessary to admit, and I would not, that the value of the exported article is entirely fixed by the market in which it is sold. Exports of food products from the United States are fixed by the consumption at home, and the prosperity of workers, influencing the consumption at home, is important to be considered as a factor in the amount exported, and consequently in the price that is obtained for it. Now wheat is admittedly lower, and it was in the period, 1885 to 1890, compared with 1870 to 1875, but corn and oats were not, corn having brought a higher price in the former period.

"In the same period manufactured products have declined at a terrific rate. I do not know what sheet or bar iron sold for in 1873, but I do know that in 1891 when the Standard mill was first operated, they were almost double the price of to-day. Reduced cost may possibly have occurred to a very slight extent in the price of labor, but that is immaterial except through the use of appliances which displaced the number of men employed in any given process. It is improved machinery, new processes and reduced freights, influencing cost of material as we receive it, that has made the change. Iron only illustrates the changed conditions under which other

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YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Today's game between the Giants and the Natters was a slugfest match from start to finish. The home team have a shade the best of it with a margin of three hits. The errors of both teams were frequent and costly, that of Whalley, miffing Elch's fly in the ninth, doubtless being responsible for Wheeling's defeat. The visitors jumped on Flaherty's delivery in the first inning, hitting out six runs. The home team could do nothing with Kane until the sixth and from that on batted to win. Following is the score:

YOUNGSTOWN.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Cooper, R.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw, C.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Steen, C.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Zimarr, C.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hoffmeister, B.	3	1	1	1	2	1
Winters, B.	2	1	1	1	1	1
Herry, S.	2	2	1	1	1	1
Flaherty, P.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan, P.	1	2	1	1	2	0
Totals	11	18	27	14	6	

WHEELING.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Gallagher, C.	1	0	2	0	0	1
Shaw, C.	1	0	2	0	0	1
Hoffmeister, B.	1	0	2	0	0	1
Robinson, E.	1	0	2	0	0	1
Haller, B.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Wagner, S.	1	4	3	0	0	0
Shaw, C.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Westlake, B.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Kane, P.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	12	13	26	15	2	

*Fitch out for interference.

Youngstown..... 1 0 0 0 4 3 2-14
Wheeling..... 0 1 0 0 3 0 0-13
Earned runs Youngstown 2; Wheeling 1. Three-base hits, Steen, Fitch, Somers, Hoffmeister, Winters, Berry, Jordan, 2; Gallagher, Shaw, Robinson, Kane. Stolen bases, Cooper, Gallagher, Haller, Robinson. Double play, Berry to Winters. Left on bases, Youngstown 8; Wheeling 5. Bases on balls, off Flaherty 3; off Jordan 2; off Kane, Struck out, by Jordan 5; by Kane 2. Time, 2:10. Umpire, England.

Tigers Arranging Games.

The Wheeling Tigers are arranging for a number of foot ball games both at home and abroad. On October 10 they will play at Youngstown and not at Moundsville, as reported in an evening paper. Greensburg, Pa., is after a date, too. This is the only club that gave the Tigers a decisive defeat last season. Western University of Pennsylvania wants a game here with the Tigers and another at Pittsburgh, and Holy Ghost College, at Pittsburgh, is after a game at Wheeling. Games will probably be arranged with all.

The Fairmount Shoot.

The programme of the third annual shoot of the Fairmount Gun and Rod Club is out. There are twelve events, five of which are ten birds, three fifteen birds, three twenty birds and one fifty birds. The shoot takes place on October 8, and shooters from Wheeling and Pittsburgh will take part. The shooting will begin at 9 a. m., rain or shine.

Rain Interfered.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The two games to be played yesterday between Cincinnati and Chicago were postponed on account of rain, and rain again to-day prevented them from playing. If the weather permits the clubs will play to-morrow or Wednesday.

JOHN S. JOHNSON

Breaks the Record for the Bicycle Mile.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The national circuit meet of the L. A. W. opened at the annual interstate fair at this place to-day and over 10,000 persons were present, the largest in the history of the fair. John S. Johnson, paced by two quads and a triplet, beat all previous public records for one mile, crossing the tape in 1:47 flat, the best previous record being 1:48 3/4, made by Tyler at Waltham, Mass., in 1891.

"Jimmy" Michael, the Welshman, paced two quads and a triplet, covered five miles in 9:54 1/2, the fastest time ever made on any track. The best record ever made on a trotting track such as the one to-day was by Michael four days ago at Waverly park, when he established a record of 10:01 1/2.

There was a number of spills in several of the events. In the third heat of the two-mile handicap professional, Otto Reider, the Chicagoan, broke his leg. The racers of the day were the professional events, in which first honors were carried off by Arthur Gardiner, of Chicago, and Tom Cooper, of Detroit.

That Princeton Game.

The local people who had interested themselves in the game between Princeton and West Virginia University, proposed to be played on the state fair grounds here on October 1, the day of Bryan's appearance here, had not heard from the University boys last night, although they expected to have Princeton's answer at that time. It is now too late to advise the game as it should be advertised.

Purger Caught Here Yesterday.

R. N. Corbin, of Odabogue, Iowa, wanted at that place for forgery, was arrested in this city yesterday by detectives. He went along without the formality of requisition papers. The amount forged was \$14,000, of which he had \$11,000 in his possession.

MARTIN'S FERRY.

Haps and Mishaps in the Thieving City Across the River.

From present indications the Danford Guards will be the largest marching club organized in Martin's ferry. If not in Belmont county, it is in the first. Men were ordered last night, and the second order will be sent in as quickly as possible. It is an intention to try and make the second order as large as the first. This would make two hundred uniforms, and such an organization would make a great showing. The uniforms are a very attractive one, probably the best made for the price. It consists of white and blue cap, trimmed with gold, white duck coat with blue and gold trimmings and brass buttons, white duck trousers with blue stripe, white gloves and capes. The drum corps of eight pieces will have about the same uniform, with red trimmings. The club will turn out as soon as it is uniformed, possibly as early as next Saturday evening. Those who have not already joined should do so at once and make the organization complete. Men have promised to march who have not done so for several campaigns. The club is drilling every night this week, commencing at 7:30. Last night's drill was very satisfactory. At the close three rousing cheers were given for the Danford Guards. The drum corps also practiced last night.

The Republican glee club will meet at the headquarters this evening at 7:30 for practice. All who are willing to join are invited to be present. This will be a factor in completing the organization.

Yesterday a Bridgeport man met that New York will give McKinley 20,000, and that McKinley will carry West Virginia, and so to \$25 that McKinley will be elected.

The Bellaire and Martin's Ferry electric railway will run cars into to-morrow night to accommodate those who wish to attend the Bourke Cockran meeting.

A social will be given at Pelt's hall, at 210 North 8th street, on Wednesday by the ladies of the Welsh Congregational church.

Joseph L. Wells went to Lima yesterday, where he will make his future home.

Paul Hoge has taken a position in the office at the Lauchlin mills.

None of the mills at the Aetna-Standard are in operation.

INSIST on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

BELLAIKE

All sorts of Local News and Gossip from the Glass City.

Nelson Irons, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh bridge carpenter who broke his leg and sustained other injuries by a fall from the Whiskey Run bridge, is getting along nicely at his home at Wellsville.

E. H. Rider, secretary of the stove company, will address the Republican club of Martin's Ferry some evening soon, a request having been received yesterday.

James Linard and wife have returned to their home in the Fourth ward after spending a week with relatives at Barnesville and Bethesda.

C. H. Dankwerth and wife returned last evening from a visit to Indianapolis, stopping on their way home at Chichester to visit relatives.

M. F. Healey is home from a trip through Monroe and Noble counties, spending a few days with relatives in Zanesville.

Miss Ella Stewart left yesterday morning for home in Steubenville, after visiting Miss Cora Neal, of the Second ward.

Joseph Featherington, of the Fifth ward, has returned home from St. Paul, Minn., where he spent several weeks with relatives.

There will be another game of ball on the commons Thursday between the Capitol team and the picked nine from Gravel Hill.

The Irish Sluggers and the Bridgeports crossed bats on the commons yesterday, and the Sluggers won by a score of 10 to 4.

Charles Robinson returned to his home in Healsville yesterday after spending a few days with friends in the city.

Everett Godfrey left yesterday afternoon for his home at Altoona Junction to spend a week or so with his parents.

Miss Minnie Steger is expected home this week from Chicago, where she has been spending several months.

The Progress club will give another select dance tonight in Armory hall. La Roche will furnish the music.

Andrew Martin left yesterday for a trip through Ohio, giving slack wire and tight rope performances.

The Recherche club will give another select hop on the night of November 3 in Armory hall.

Mrs. M. H. Seals and children returned yesterday from a visit with relatives in Healsville.

Richard Gilgison, of the Fifth ward, left yesterday for Fairmont, where he will work.

The Blackhawk Cadets were out drilling last evening.

The young child of Robert McVay, in the Fourth ward, is quite ill at its home.

George Christman will leave shortly for a visit with his brother in Cleveland.

James Pitton has returned home from Cadiz.

MOUNDSVILLE

Miscellaneous Melange of Minor Matters from Marshall's Metropolis.

One would, old, staunch Republican was heard to say yesterday that he would not go to hear Bryan in Wheeling. He said he did not believe in going to see people and help swell the crowd when the principles they represent he would not endorse. He is going to stay away so the Democrats can't count him in the throng of gazers, all of whom will be claimed as being free silver supporters.

John Polly, who shot his cousin, Jackson Polly, two weeks ago out in 'Bloody Kansas' in Franklin district, has been sent to the officers for several days. He was finally released, was given a preliminary hearing before Justice W. C. Mann yesterday afternoon. He was committed to jail, without bond, to await the next grand jury.

The electric street railway company has agreed to run cars down to the camp ground station to-morrow and take the G. A. R. veterans and friends to the reunion in Wheeling, and return them in the evening some time. It is expected a large crowd will go from here.

Miss Elta Cartwright, who holds a position in Gratton, came here and spent Sunday with her parents. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Gramm.

An eight-year-old daughter of Robert Bland, and a boy, five years old, of Joseph Holmes, were buried on Sunday. Both died of diphtheria.

Walton B. Purdy and Will Taylor, both of whom have been confined to their rooms with typhoid fever, are now able to go about town.

Rev. C. E. Clark will remove his family to the city this day of this week. He will begin his labors at the Thompson M. E. church.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to John P. Campbell and Lora J. Ruckman, ages twenty, of Zilia, Ohio.

The election officers will be appointed by the county court in special session on October 6.

Phil and Ben Hodgman left Sunday night for Alexandria, Va., to attend school.

RUIN AND MISERY

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE YOUNG MEN OF THE DAY?

Cigarette smoking is one of the evils which is fast increasing among the young men of the period. It is an age of nervousness; nervous excitement, nervous weakness and debility is the growing malady of the day. Minds are over-burdened in school, the pleasures of social life follow business worry, and the result is a nervous, enfeebled nerves and result in exhausting diseases or drains upon the nervous system.

It is a drag and a handicap to every young man to be a sufferer from nervous debility or weakness, low spirits, irritable temper, impaired memory, loss of will-power, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from pernicious habits often contracted through ignorance of nature's laws. The wreck of constitution, weakened vitality and manly power, following such habits would be a sorry ending to life in this splendid age of learning and labor. It will last become an age of undeveloped brains and shattered nerves unless our young men know the way.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunate to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 1000 pages, profusely illustrated, written in plain language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such ailments. This book will sent FREE on receipt of twenty-one (21) cents in stamps, for postage and wrapping only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated institution have made the treatment of the diseases hinted at above their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

TETTER,eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once, and restores the tissues to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles. Charles R. Goetze, corner Market and Twelfth streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood.

MILLINERY OPENING To-day at SWABACKER'S.

Chickering Piano Must be Sold.

About a year ago I family bought a fine new Chickering Upright Piano. Circumstances compel them to part with it and in order to realize on it immediately, we are instructed to sell it at nearly one-half its value. The piano has had very little use and is virtually a new piano in every sense of the word. This is an offer very rarely made.

F. W. BAUMER CO., No. 1210 Market street.

"I HAVE nothing in the store that sells so well or gives such general satisfaction as Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry. I always recommend it in cases of summer complaint or bowel trouble of any kind." C. A. West, Hainsborough, O.

CASTORIA.

Dr. H. H. Hatcher.

Shoes neatly repaired and half sold while you wait.

HALF-SOLING AND HEELING.

PROGROD.....50c. SEWED.....90c.

1400 Market Street, Cor. Fourteenth.

Practical Shoemaker.

Shoes neatly repaired and half sold while you wait.

HALF-SOLING AND HEELING.

PROGROD.....50c. SEWED.....90c.

1400 Market Street, Cor. Fourteenth.

WITCH-KLOTH—GEO. E. STIFEL & CO.

Geo. E. Stifel & Co.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

Made Brighter by the Use of
the Great Polisher,

Witch-Kloth.



Woolen Underwear

TO-DAY.

1

PRICE.

2

It may not be the usual custom to offer Woolen Underwear at half price at the beginning of the season, but we have several odd and broken lines, consisting principally of Ladies' and Children's wear, that we carried over from last year and cannot duplicate, so we will dispose of them at

HALF PRICE—On Special Counter—FIRST FLOOR.

Children's white or gray Union Suits, Vests, Pants and Drawers. Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests and Drawers. Children's heavy